UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22252
21 February 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 25 January 1991 concerning the urgent appeal by my Government addressed through you to the international community and the relevant agencies and institutions for medical and food supplies to the Kuwaiti civilian population in occupied Kuwait.

Since my letter to you, the situation of the civilian population in occupied Kuwait has deteriorated to a point where mass starvation is a very possible reality, the health situation is more than non-existing, and the harsh circumstances under which the captive population and in particular the women and children live demands an immediate action.

I should like to draw your attention to the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict, which stipulates that:

> "Women and children belonging to the civilian population and finding themselves in circumstances of emergency and armed conflict in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence, or who live in occupied territories, shall not be deprived of shelter, food, medical aid or other inalienable rights, in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Declaration of the Rights of the Child or other instruments of international law" (General Assembly resolution 3318 (XXIX)).

READEX FICHE

I have been instructed by my Government to request the immediate dispatch of a medical team to Kuwait to deliver emergency medical supplies and to identify health needs of the civilian population in occupied Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of the present letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
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A/45/963
S/22257
22 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that today, Friday, Iraqi occupation forces are rounding up any Kuwaiti man, woman or child on the streets, blindfolding them and transporting them in vehicles to Iraq. These vehicles were also parked outside mosques awaiting those attending Friday prayers.

Even at this stage of intense diplomatic activity concentrating on withdrawal by Iraq from Kuwait, the occupation forces are bent on their dastardly behaviour against the civilian population.

I should appreciate it if you would arrange for the present letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/964
S/22261
24 February 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND
ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 23 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 22 February 1991 (A/45/963-S/22257), I should like to inform you that Iraqi occupation forces are stepping up their repressive acts against the people of Kuwait. These acts include the following:

1. Setting of fire and explosions in downtown Kuwait City, the commercial centre, the coastal area stretching from Al-Seif Palace, the headquarters of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly all the way to Shuweikh industrial zone and the port area.

2. Arrest of people in the streets, particularly at Al-Amriya area, district no. 3 where civilian residents are being rounded-up and taken to unknown locations.

3. Murdering of youth and dumping their bodies in the streets, particularly in "Al-Bayan" area. Some disfigured corpses were found there.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-06114 2176e (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/965
S/22272
27 February 1991
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 26 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text, in French and English, of the statement on the Gulf crisis issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 24 February 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration on the Gulf crisis issued on 24 February 1991
by the 12 States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States deeply regret that Iraq has failed to respond positively to the appeal of the international coalition to withdraw immediately and unconditionally from Kuwait in accordance with the United Nations Security Council resolutions. In this grave moment, the Community and its member States are at the side of the forces of the allied coalition.

The Community and its member States hope that the liberation of Kuwait can now intervene rapidly and with a minimum of loss in human lives on both sides.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

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S/22278
28 February 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 28 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to refer to the recent developments in Iraq's position in regard to withdrawal from Kuwaiti territory and, in particular, the statement made by the Iraqi President on 26 February, concerning Iraq's alleged historical claims to Kuwait, from which I quote:

> "Circumstances today have willed that Kuwait, which is part of your country and was carved from it in the past, shall remain in the state in which it will be after the withdrawal of our holy warriors from it. It hurts you that this should happen.
>
> We remember the day of the call, when it was decided that the gates of Kuwait should be one of the main gates to deter the conspiracy and defend Iraq as a whole from the conspirators. We say that we recalled Kuwait on the great day of the call, and on the days that followed it, in documents and events, some of which date back more than 70 years.
>
> The Iraqis will remember and will never forget that, on 8 August 1990, Kuwait became part of Iraq legally, constitutionally and in actual fact, and that it remained so throughout the period from 8 August 1990 until last night, when withdrawal began, and today we will complete the withdrawal of our forces, God willing.

Today, special circumstances made the Iraqi army withdraw as a result of the developments which we mentioned, including the combined aggression by 30 countries and their odious embargo, in the evil and aggressive pursuit of which they were led by the machine and the criminal entity of America and its principal allies.

Everyone will remember that the gates of Constantinople did not open to the Muslims in the first tentative phase of their holy war."

At the very time when it is affirming its resolve to withdraw from Kuwait and to apply resolution 660 (1990), the Iraqi leadership is also reaffirming its alleged historical claims to Kuwait and, in actual fact, is merely seeking a cease-fire.

I would be grateful if you would kindly have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22289
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IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Mongolia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions received from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement made by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Relations on the situation in the Persian Gulf (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would kindly have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. DUGERSUREN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement made at Ulaanbaatar on 1 March 1991 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Mongolia

As a result of the liberation by the multinational forces of the State of Kuwait pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 678 (1990), the independence and sovereignty of Kuwait have been restored and the combat operations in the Persian Gulf have been halted. The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic deems it as a triumph of justice and a victory of the United Nations and of the world community.

From the very beginning, the Mongolian People's Republic denounced firmly Iraqi annexation of the sovereign State of Kuwait by force. Mongolia's principled position was clearly set forth, inter alia, in the statement issued by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic on 17 January 1991.*

Had the successive resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait and on restoration of this country's independence and sovereignty through political means, as well as the world community's legitimate demands, been implemented from the very beginning, the events would not have escalated into the armed conflict and would not have brought about numerous human casualties and extensive material losses. The Persian Gulf war has become a unique lesson in the history of mankind.

The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic considers that this event once again demonstrates the vital importance of the strict observance of the fundamental principles of international law and inter-State relations, and respect for sovereignty and independence of all States, large and small alike.

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* S/22112.